

**THE DAILY GAZETTE.**  
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For Sheriff—  
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For County Treasurer—  
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For County Clerk—  
**SILVESTER MORGAN**, of Linds.

For Clerk of the Court—  
**JOHN W. SALE**, of Janesville.

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**EDWARD RUGER**, of Janesville.

For Coroner—  
**WILLIAM TAYLOR**, of Fulton.

**THE DEMOCRATS AND THE ISSUES.**

While the Democratic party is without a practical organization either in Wisconsin or in any other of the States, there are a great many members of the party who refuse to be delivered into the hands of the Inflationists. In Wisconsin, some of the prominent of the Democrats—men who have some pride in their convictions, and who received their political instruction from the writings of such honored Democrats as Jefferson and Jackson's will not follow the wing of their party which is running wild after strange and anti-Democratic principles. Ever since the days of Jefferson, the Democratic party has boasted of its hard money theory. As a party it refused to vote for the issue of greenbacks with which to carry on the war, on the ground that Congress had no right, regardless of the emergency, to make paper money. After the war, the Democratic party in Congress, voted more solidly than did the Republicans, to pay the interest on the bonds in coin. The Republicans rather wavered on that point, regarding it a serious question whether or not the interest should be paid in legal tender greenbacks or in hard money. But the Democrats were so inflated with pride founded on the "good old Democratic idea of sound money," that almost to a man, they voted to pay the interest of the vast bonded debt in gold. But that is not all. "Pointing with pride" to the record of the party on financial questions, they went a step further. Up to 1867, they steadily opposed the greenbacks, and early began to look about for a road to resumption. Mind you, this was long before the Republicans dare think of resuming specie payments. McCulloch was Johnson's Secretary of the Treasury, and entertained the Jacksonian principles of money, and of course, he began to look about him for means whereby he could contract the currency and make way for resumption. What did the Democrats do? They offered this resolution in the House:

"Resolved, That the House cordially concur in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the necessity of a contraction of the currency with a view to an early resumption of specie payments as the business interests of the country will permit, and we hereby pledge co-operative action to this end as speedily as practicable."

And who voted for it? Every Democrat in the House of Representatives but one. But they went even further than this, and introduced a bill to contract the currency at the rate of four millions per month, and this likewise received every Democratic vote save one, and surprising as it may seem, Dan Voorhees, the most reckless inflationist in the Democratic party, then voted for the contraction of the currency. But the Republicans prevented the contraction sought after by the Democrats, and to-day the value of the currency is greater than that in 1873 when the panic began. So in summing up the record of the Democratic party in Congress, we find this fact, that they voted for specie payments, coin interest on the bonds, and for contraction!

A majority of the party both in Congress and out of it, has gone back on this record. Instead of specie payments, coin interest and contraction, they clamor for irredeemable paper, repudiation and inflation. There are a great many Democrats, however, in Janesville, and in other parts of the District, and in various portions of the State, who propose to stand by the greenback which is made as good as gold—the Republican idea of what the greenbacks should be—and under no circumstances will they sell themselves to that class of ambitious politicians which act regardless of principle, and seek to inflame and repudiate.

**THE MAINE ELECTION.**

We were in hopes that the party in Maine which espoused the cause of an honest greenback, which has labored as no other political organization has ever labored for the advancement of the working classes, which defends the faith and the credit of the nation, which has given the people the best and the safest system of paper currency ever adopted by any country, and which through its protective policy has built up manufactures thus giving the laboring man work and the needy bread, would carry the State by an overwhelming majority. But the insanity of the lower classes which demand a

# THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE.

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flood of paper money, regardless of the constitutional prohibition, and regardless of the fact that such a money would do the workingman and no one else any good, led them to vote for a mongrel ticket gotten up by the crazy Inflationists and supported by the Inflation Democrats on the principles that anything to beat the Republicans is wise. The result is that only three Republicans are elected to Congress, while the Inflation Democrats gain one, and also the Communists gain one. Among those defeated is Eugene Hale, one of the best types of progressive, honorable, clean-handed and clear-headed Americans, whose name has sent to Congress for a long time. He is a courageous, able, and high-minded man, and his defeat is as much a loss to those who defeated him as to the Republicans.

Governor Connor not receiving a majority of all the votes—there being three tickets in the field—the election of a Governor will devolve upon the Legislature which will be Republican on a joint ballot. The report is current in Washington that Secretary Gorman, of the Republican Campaign Committee, has said that a majority of the Greenbackers elected to Congress are former Republicans, and in the selection of a Speaker, will act with the Republicans, and thereby organize the House. We place, however, very little confidence in such a report. No doubt some of the so-called Greenbackers have moderate views on the question of issuing Government notes, and in other respects being in sympathy with the spirit of the Republican party, will doubtless work with the Republicans.

There is a lawyer living in Southern Wisconsin, who recently moved from South Carolina. He is in some way related to the well-known family of Rhett's, of that State, which have been in public life for years. He was born in the South, but educated in New York, and after growing up to manhood removed to South Carolina, married a Southern lady, and decided to make that State his home. He began the practice of the law, and industriously and honorably endeavored to build up a business. Educated in the North, and his political sentiments not being in unison with the extreme leaders in the South, he found it difficult to practice in the Southern Courts, and to save himself from harm, and to retain his manhood, he was compelled to flee to the North with his family. He is now not many miles from Janesville, where he is working into a good business, where he and his wife enjoy the society of warm friends, and where their lives and property are not in jeopardy. In a free country, under the "free self-government" to which the Democracy of the South point with pride, a Republican, however honorable he may be, is not permitted to publicly express his sentiments, in many portions of the South. The Republicans of the North should bear this humiliating fact in mind, and in casting their ballots for members of Congress, should cast it for one who dare maintain that the Government shall never be placed in the hands of those who disgrace the name of America.

George Grimmer, of Kewaunee, whom the Republicans nominated for Congress in the Sixth District, on Tuesday, is member of the State Senate, and a strong man in this Senatorial District, and very popular wherever he is known. If the Republicans wake up in that District, pull together and unanimously resolve to lay Mr. Bouck out for a political burial, they will succeed. Mr. Grimmer is a man on whom they should unite. We were in hopes that Mr. Sawyer, whom we regard as the strongest man in the Sixth District, would receive the nomination. He would have been, but he peremptorily declined to run. We trust his action will not prove unfortunate for the Republican cause.

A person who has paid considerable attention to the peculiar characteristics of yellow fever, makes the statement that Memphis and Vicksburg can become freed from the plague to a large extent, by burning a few old buildings in the districts where the fever is the deadliest. He claims that the fire would destroy the infectious elements in the air and thus root out the disease. He also asserts that the firing of cannon or in any wise burning large quantities of powder where yellow fever prevails, will do much toward breaking up the disease and preventing it from spreading.

The Democrats in the Third District turned their backs on the Inflationists and Repudiationists, by refusing to endorse Owen King, and by nominating Judge Cuthren for Congress. Of course the Judge, who by the way is a consistent Democrat, cannot be elected, but in taking him up the Democrats have shown considerable independence.

Read President Hayes' speech carefully and you will thank yourself that you are a Republican, or an honest money Democrat. No man—merchant, banker, manufacturer, lawyer, farmer, mechanic, or laborer—should fail to read it carefully.

If Butler keeps on he will have the entire Democratic party of Massachusetts in his pocket. It now appears that the contest in that State for gubernatorial honors will be between Butler—an Inflation-Democrat, and Talbot, the Republican candidate.

The brokers in Chicago, according to the Journal, are paying from 95 to 96 cents for the trade dollar.

It is stated that Secretary Sherman will make an attempt to resume on the first of October.

## THE DEATH ROLL.

The Latest Dispatches Place the Fever Deaths at Upwards of 4,000.

A Northwest Wind Proves Unfavorable to the Sick.

Increasing the Deaths at Memphis to One Hundred and Four.

New Orleans Shows a Death Roll of Ninety for Yesterday.

With Corresponding Numbers in Other Places.

A Terrible Colliery Disaster in South Wales.

Two Hundred and Eighty Persons Burned to Death.

The Coal Pit Still Burning with Little Hope of Rescuing the Dead Bodies.

## THE DEATH ROLL.

The Number of Fatal Cases—An Unfavorable Wind—The General Situation in the South.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The latest dispatches show that the number of deaths from yellow fever is now upward of 4,300. The plague rages with increased violence in all the infected districts. New places are visited by it daily.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 11.—The weather has been cool today, which was unfavorable to the sick. The official report of the Board of Health shows one hundred and four deaths, of which nineteen were colored, and sixty-five new cases, twelve of which were colored.

The medical corps of the Howard Association report two hundred and twelve new cases.

To guard against any mishap to the county undertakes, and to expedite the burial of the pauper dead, President Long's of the Howard Association, today ordered 1,000 coffins, which will be brought to the city and used as occasion demands.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—m.—The weather is cloudy, cool, and windy. New cases, 253; deaths, 90.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—7 p. m.—Weather cloudy and chilly, with a still northwest wind all day.

The deaths include thirty-seven minors, twenty-two being under 7 years. Among the deaths are Matilda Isadore, 13 years, second daughter of late E. W. Barnes, and the 5-year-old son of F. R. Southmayd, of the Howards.

Dr. Isadore Leppman, Benjamin A. Ray, Jr. D. Mitchell, late captain in the Second New Jersey Cavalry, aged 42 years, are among the deaths.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 11.—The number of new cases is decreasing. Number of deaths for the past twenty-four hours, thirty-one. Operators all sick except one. Can send no more to-night.

FOND DU LAC, Sept. 11.—Two cars of flour were ordered to-day for the yellow fever sufferers. More will follow.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 11.—Mrs. Chas. Schley, the wife of a wealthy and prominent citizen, of this city, left here to-day for Jackson, Miss., to offer her services as a nurse in the fever hospitals. Last evening her house was thronged with friends to bid her good bye and God speed. All admire the heroism of her act, while they regret her unalterable determination.

## HORRIBLE.

A Colliery Explosion in South Wales Two Hundred and Eighty Lives Lost.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The loss of life by the colliery disaster is unprecedented in South Wales. The number of dead is estimated at 280. Two of the rescued died from their burns. The others are in a precarious condition. There is not the slightest hope of rescuing any more alive, as the workings are very intricate and the extent over three miles. So far only about seven corpses have been recovered. The explosion occurred soon after noon. Those on the bank knew it by the rumbling noise and the descent of a dense volume of smoke. All the people in the district rushed to the pit's mouth in consternation. The scenes of distress are indelible. According to the latest advices, the pit is still burning, and the managers are discussing the propriety of flooding it, as it seems certain all the men are either burned to death or suffocated. Flooding will probably be briefly delayed until the last hope is abandoned.

The President's trip to Milwaukee yesterday was a continued ovation. At White-water, thousands of people had assembled to greet His Excellency. The train stopped a few minutes, the President was escorted to a stand from which he spoke briefly and was introduced by Congressman Williams, of this city. At Waukesha another immense throng gathered to see and to cheer him. He was introduced by Governor Smith, and was received with a tremendous outburst of applause. His reception at Milwaukee was a grand affair and did great credit to the officials and citizens of the Cream City.

## An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you least a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one cause for you, your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning, will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual constiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you. It is decided—worthwhile.

## THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

President Hayes on the Financial Condition of the Country.

What the Nation has Done and What It is Doing.

Interesting Facts For the People to Read.

The Panic has Passed and Better Times are at Hand.

The Importance of Good Money for the People.

The Laboring Man is Worthy of His Hire.

President Hayes delivered the following interesting speech on the State Fair Grounds on Tuesday afternoon, September 10:

LADIES AND FELLOW CITIZENS—I would like in opening the few remarks I have to make this afternoon, if I felt that I could safely do so, to undertake to catalogue the various advantages and attractions possessed by Wisconsin and the city of Madison. But we have seen so many and heard of so many others we have not seen, that the catalogue would be unreasonably long. I assure you, however, that all who are traveling with me, if I may judge from the expressions I have heard, are sufficiently impressed by the very great advantages of your great State, and with the superior attractions of your beautiful Capital City.

We know something of the benevolent institutions of your State—so honorable to its people. We can see this prosperous and growing University and the beginning of an observatory there as we are told, thanks to the enlightened liberality of a citizen, General Washburn, who has the good fortune, as we are told, to see that his public benefactions are properly distributed in his lifetime—and I might go on with this—this beautiful Fair Ground, not surpassed, perhaps, anywhere. As yet, we have not visited the Fair, so I may not speak of its attractions. Altogether, however, Governor of Wisconsin, Mayor of Madison, President of the Agricultural Society, we thank you for your invitation to visit you, and for the generous hospitality and welcome that has greeted us. When I started upon this visit to the Northwestern States, to be present as I knew I should be, at several Agricultural and some of the Mechanical Fairs of this part of the United States, institutions established in the interests of the material prosperity of the country, it occurred to me that, if it were possible, I ought to try to say something that should advance and promote the material prosperity of the country, not expecting, not even hoping, that much could be done by any words of mine; but it did occur to me that, after the five years of business stagnation and depression throughout the country, the time had come when words of encouragement, to give citizens confidence to those who already have confidence and a greater hope to those who already are hopeful, would be fitting and proper.

Now, my friends, on this general subject my occupations have naturally led me to consider the condition of the Government and of the burdens which, by reason of the Government, rest upon the citizen, the business, and the labor of the country; and if I could demonstrate to the people of these States that, notwithstanding the depression of the times, these burdens have been made

LIGHTER AND LIGHTER, during these years since the close of the war, it seems to me that it would be doing a useful thing; and I therefore invite you to attend for a moment upon a course of remarks which I pursued at St. Paul and at Minneapolis, and to which I shall add something not said there, bearing upon the general proposition that there has been great improvement and great progress in lifting burdens from the people in the last thirteen years, and especially in the five years since the panic; and in doing this, my friends, do not misunderstand me—I am not here even to tell you what has been done in that way during the short period of the Administration which was inaugurated in March, 1877. The most of what has been done I think of in connection with such names as Mr. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Johnson's time, and Gov. Boutwell, the Secretary of the Treasury in Gen. Grant's time. When the time came, it left us with very grave questions pressing for consideration and decision, and perhaps none more grave or difficult than that about the debt. The debt, as ascertained, was \$3,757,000,000, and that in a country that had known almost no national debt at all, and the actual debt was more than that, for we owed to the soldiers and sailors who had been paid; we owed for quartermaster and commissary stores, and the actual debt was not less than \$3,000,000,000 thirteen years ago to-day. Worse than that; all nations in war are compelled to borrow, and they are compelled to borrow at such rates as the men who have money to lend choose to ask. Our burden of interest on that debt was \$150,000,000 a year. For that interest alone, we were paying in 1875, after peace, double the expenses of the government in any year of peace prior to the rebellion. Well, now, how are we? Fortunately, Secretary McCulloch did not regard a national debt as a national blessing, and he adopted the policy of

REDUCING THE DEBT, thereby strengthening the credit of the nation and in that way enabling us to get our money at lower rates of interest, to reduce the debt on better terms. Now, among the wise men of the country, through the press and upon the platform there were a number who told the people that that debt would never be paid—the great nations never paid their war debts; that it would be like the debts of England and France—a burden upon us and our posterity for all generations.

But Mr. McCulloch and the people of the United States were fortunately wiser than that. They believed that the debt could be honestly paid according to its spirit and the letter of the obligations creating it, and they went to work, and from that day to this every year has seen a material reduction of the debt; and to-day, instead of \$3,000,000,000, it is only about \$2,000,000,000—nearly one-third paid off in thirteen years. [Applause.] By reason of improved credit, the interest of the debt has been changed until to-day, it is only \$75,000,000 a year, instead of \$150,000,000. More than a third of the interest has been cut off. If we were to put into a sinking fund to-day four per cent. interest, the reduction of the rate of interest, it would pay the whole debt in less than twenty-five years. But that is not all. Every man in this community is not only relieved somewhat of the burden of that great debt, but all engaged in business, who have to borrow money, understand that the rate of

interest that shall be paid by the government of the United States influences, I might almost say regulates, the interest that you are to pay. If the Government pays seven and three-tenths per cent. with such securities as Government bonds, none of you can get it for any less. Nay it will be ten, twelve or fourteen for the citizen; and when we get it down to four, that brings it down for every citizen borrowing money in the United States. [Applause.]

A GOOD NATIONAL CREDIT means a good credit for the individual. Lower rates of interest for the Government—lower rates of interest for business men everywhere. But again, in reference to this debt, only seven years ago, in 1871, it was ascertained, as near as a fact can be ascertained, that our bonds owned abroad, amounted to from \$8,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000. That we were paying from fifty to sixty millions of dollars a year to go across the water, and now we have ascertained in the same way that those bonds have been coming back under the changed balance of trade until to-day there is owned abroad only from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000. Instead of sending abroad each year \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000, we now send abroad only from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000. Now, that is the debt, greatly diminished, owned at home instead of abroad. Well, take the rate. When the war ended, the first year of peace our taxes were \$48,000,000 for national purposes. Custom duties and internal revenue duties amounted to \$240,000,000. To-day the amount is \$250,000,000, an improvement of almost \$10,000,000 in the taxes that burden the capital and labor of the country; expenditures the same, a diminution almost equally as great; and this decrease has gone straight on during the period of the panic. Well now take the other side. We have less debt, we have less taxes, we have greatly improved currency and exports and imports. Let us look at these two things, just for a moment. Our currency thirteen years ago—bank note paper and greenbacks—amounted to six or seven hundred millions of dollars. It amounts to about that now. But then each dollar was worth 60 cents. To-day each dollar is worth 99½ or 99¾ cents. [Applause.] Then our six or seven hundred millions of dollars was worth only about \$500,000,000. To-day it is worth about six or seven hundred millions of dollars. But better than that. Then our currency was sickle, and it fluctuated in value from day to day. We had Black Fridays, days when it went up; and then we had other days when it went down; and now what effect had that upon the plain people of the country—the producers and laborers, the middlemen, the man who buys and sells, and they have a good sense, for profit? They understand very well that this sickle standard of value may be against them. They may buy at one price and sell at another, but the currency may vary to make it against them. Therefore they put on enough profit for the purchaser and laborer to pay to make up for the shifting standard of the value of the currency. It is the laborer of the country and the producer of the country pay for the fickleness of the standard. Now how is it? We have bought the greenback, the National bank note, and all kinds of paper money to within a hair of a quarter of a cent of the value of gold and silver, and there it sticks, steady, as the

LEVEL OF YOUR LAKES. Why, in four months, in five months, the variation of the currency has not reached what the fraction of a cent. Then we have a better currency. But perhaps you are interesting to you as farmers, is the condition of our export and import trade. For five years before the panic the balance of trade against the United States was \$100,000,000. Fast is to say, we bought of those men across the ocean \$100,000,000 more than we sent them, and balances have to be made up in cash. How is it now? Why, last year, the balance of trade in our favor was \$247,000,000, more than ever before, and as an average for three years past we gained between three and four hundred millions of dollars, as compared with the period next before the panic. And how does that come? Then we sent between two and three hundred millions of dollars of agricultural products abroad. We are sending living animals, we are sending bread and bread stuffs, that means wheat largely, and corn. We are sending leather. We are sending some manufactured goods that never went abroad before. We are sending them with our watches in Paris and sending watches worth actually up to the shops where they make watches in Switzerland, because we do it better than they do. We are gaining, then, my friends, in this whole business, of between us and abroad. Now I am not here to discuss the question of the balance of trade—a very abstruse matter—economists differ about that. But there is one thing that does not differ about it. It is a good better to have a hundred millions on our side than against us. That we understand and that is the way it is to-day. Now the encouragement and the hope that I would draw from all the facts is that we are getting along to better and better times, and on this journey of ours to the West we carried a factor that I have not got into my prepared budget of material when I left Washington, and that is this: East of the mountains there are a great many people out of employment that really want to work as they pretend, but there are a great many. Now they said to us that all the good lands in the United States were taken up—there was no more left. We have got now to support ourselves as they do in Europe, on what we have got. Well, we have been out there; we have been clear out there, nearly into the center of

and right in the center of that desert Mr. Dalrymple took us at a trot and a gallop and a half around for about an hour and a half through 13,000 acres of wheat field which had averaged, this year, twenty-four bushels to the acre of first class wheat [cheers], and that in the desert [laughter]; and the land cost them, I am told, about one dollar an acre. Now what is the trouble? Is it that they have not room enough? The world has laughed a great deal at Mr. Greeley for a favorite phrase of his, "Young man, go west," but Mr. Greeley was wiser than those that laughed at him. There is good sense in that. Every thousand persons that go west make it just that much easier for those that are left at the east to get employment, and when they get west they build them homes. They want carpets; they want furniture; they want every description of supplies, and they give just that much more employment to the manufacturers of the east. And that is not all. They go to work and they raise their twenty-four bushels of wheat to the acre, and help feed those men at the east, and so the movement of population that is now going on in this country, that never before in this country, to Texas in the South, to Kansas in the center, to Dakota, and Minnesota in the North, is steadily helping us on to that period of better times of which I think we

AMERICAN DESERT, and right in the center of that desert Mr. Dalrymple took us at a trot and a gallop and a half around for about an hour and a half through 13,000 acres of wheat field which had averaged, this year, twenty-four bushels to the acre of first class wheat [cheers], and that in the desert [laughter]; and the land cost them, I am told, about one dollar an acre. Now what is the trouble? Is it that they have not room enough? The world has laughed a great deal at Mr. Greeley for a favorite phrase of his, "Young man, go west," but Mr. Greeley was wiser than those that laughed at him. There is good sense in that. Every thousand persons that go west make it just that much easier for those that are left at the east to get employment, and when they get west they build them homes. They want carpets; they want furniture; they want every description of supplies, and they give just that much more employment to the manufacturers of the east. And that is not all. They go to work and they raise their twenty-four bushels of wheat to the acre, and help feed those men at the east, and so the movement of population that is now going on in this country, that never before in this country, to Texas in the South, to Kansas in the center, to Dakota, and Minnesota in the North, is steadily helping us on to that period of better times of which I think we

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## Encouragement for the Feeble.

So long as the falling embers of vitality are capable of being re-kindled into a warm and genial glow, just so long there is hope for the weak and emaciated invalid. Let him not, therefore, despond, but derive encouragement from this and from the further fact that there is a restorative most potent in renewing the dissipated powers of a broken down system. Yes, thanks to its unexampled tonic virtues, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is daily reviving strength in the bodies and hope in the minds of the feeble and nervous. Appetite, refreshing sleep, the acquisition of flesh and color, are blessings attendant upon the reparative processes which this priceless invigorant speedily initiates and carries to a successful conclusion. Digestion is restored, the blood fertilized and sustenance afforded to each life-sustaining organ by the Bitters, which is inoffensive even to the feminine palate, vegetable in composition and thoroughly safe. Use it, and regain vigor! sep10edocdw1w

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## Encouragement for the Feeble.

So long as the falling embers of vitality are capable of being re-kindled into a warm and genial glow, just so long there is hope for the weak and emaciated invalid. Let him not, therefore, despond, but derive encouragement from this and from the further fact that there is a restorative most potent in renewing the dissipated powers of a broken down system. Yes, thanks to its unexampled tonic virtues, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is daily reviving strength in the bodies and hope in the minds of the feeble and nervous. Appetite, refreshing sleep, the acquisition of flesh and color, are blessings attendant upon the reparative processes which this priceless invigorant speedily initiates and carries to a successful conclusion. Digestion is restored, the blood fertilized and sustenance afforded to each life-sustaining organ by the Bitters, which is inoffensive even to the feminine palate, vegetable in composition and thoroughly safe. Use it, and regain vigor! sep10edocdw1w

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Price, TEN CENTS. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. HIGH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greater value in proportion to prices charged. Also the religious and agricultural journals, very complete list, and many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and much other information which a beginner in advertising would do well to possess. Address GEO. F. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

\$20. \$50. \$100. \$500. Invested judiciously in Stocks (Options or Privileges), often returns ten times the amount in 30 days. Full details and Official Stock Exchange Reports free. Address T. POTTER WRIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall Street, New York.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER AND BOWEL REGULATOR. A SWEET CHewing GUM. FOR THE LIVER, BOWEL, AND STOMACH. FOR THE LIVER, BOWEL, AND STOMACH. FOR THE LIVER, BOWEL, AND STOMACH.

PIANO. Beautiful Squ. Grand Pianos, price \$1,000, only \$275. Marmont Piano, price \$1,000, only \$275. Marmont Piano, price \$1,000, only \$275.

ORGAN. Beautiful 16-stop, price \$300, only \$115. Church Organ, 16-stop, price \$300, only \$115.

NAVY



# THE GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1878.

Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

From Milwaukee	Arrive	Depart
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East	8:55 a.m.	9:00 a.m.
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East	1:40 p.m.	1:45 p.m.
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East	7:45 p.m.	7:50 p.m.
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East	10:15 p.m.	10:20 p.m.

From Chicago	Arrive	Depart
For Milwaukee, Chicago and East	8:55 a.m.	9:00 a.m.
For Milwaukee, Chicago and East	1:40 p.m.	1:45 p.m.
For Milwaukee, Chicago and East	7:45 p.m.	7:50 p.m.
For Milwaukee, Chicago and East	10:15 p.m.	10:20 p.m.

W. M. MOSES, Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

From Chicago	Arrive	Depart
For Milwaukee, Chicago and East	8:55 a.m.	9:00 a.m.
For Milwaukee, Chicago and East	1:40 p.m.	1:45 p.m.
For Milwaukee, Chicago and East	7:45 p.m.	7:50 p.m.
For Milwaukee, Chicago and East	10:15 p.m.	10:20 p.m.

W. M. MOSES, Agent.

Post-Office, Summer Time Table.

Mails arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Chicago and Milwaukee	1:30 p.m.
Chicago and Milwaukee	1:30 p.m.
Chicago and Milwaukee	1:30 p.m.
Chicago and Milwaukee	1:30 p.m.

Mails close at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Chicago and Milwaukee	8 p.m.
Chicago and Milwaukee	8 p.m.
Chicago and Milwaukee	8 p.m.
Chicago and Milwaukee	8 p.m.

Post-Office hours.

On Sundays from 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

On Mondays from 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

On Tuesdays from 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

On Wednesdays from 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

On Thursdays from 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

On Fridays from 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

On Saturdays from 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

On Sundays from 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

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On Mondays from 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

On Tuesdays from 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

the simplest mind that there is some mistake about this? That

that is inflation, and that inflation is nonsense? The real thing is what we want—no sham. But the friends say: "It will stay at home; it won't go abroad; good here, good nowhere else; therefore, it will stay here."

Is that good? Let us see about that. Let us have the United States act upon that principle; none of our money will be taken abroad—and so we will keep it. If that is good for the United States, would it not be well for Wisconsin? Wisconsin sends her money to New York and to New England and to the big cities East. Why not keep it at home? Let Wisconsin make her own money in the same way; then, now, if that is good for Wisconsin, why is it not good for Madison—not by sending off to Milwaukee and Chicago, and so on; let Madison make her own money; if it is good for Madison, why isn't it good for John Smith, the grocer? Let him make his own money.

"This is One Dollar, John Smith." "He will never spend it; he can keep it; it will stay at home. [Great laughter.] No, no, my fellow citizens, the men who made the Constitution of the United States said: "Congress shall have power to coin money." Gold and silver are the money of the world and have been ever since the days of Abraham, and you cannot change it by legislation. Either that, or paper that will command that, is a sound Constitutional currency. [Hearty Applause.] Then, my first objection to this, my friends, is: either to get your currency you have got to change the Constitution of your country or violate the Constitution of your country. Change it! What are we troubled about? We want to get relief. When will you change it? Gentlemen have introduced resolutions into Congress to change it, thereby admitting that

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

as Washington and the Fathers made it, they cannot do this—and so they want to change it.

Now, long before they can change it, the march of events will bring us again to wheels of industry everywhere in motion, and a prosperous and a happy country. Then, my friends, let us remember that with every day more and more our products of the soil and our products of the shop are going to Europe, connecting us with the commerce of the world. We should conduct our financial system, then, on principles and instrumentalities, such that the experience of the world and the general judgment of the commercial world sanction our principles and our instrumentalities, and we know what that is.

We know how the commerce of the world is built together. We have the good fortune, my friends, to have here the gentleman who, under the laws of the United States, under the government, has charge of the western of the United States, and he tells us that this air that wraps the globe is a unit, and that any great disturbance, any great commotion anywhere, on any sea or any continent, sooner or later is felt on every other sea and every other continent, and so it is with the commotions and the disturbances in the commercial world. Anything seriously affecting any great nation, soon affects all the others. This panic that has afflicted us has afflicted others also, clear across the globe.

Now, my friends, let me say: the true need is, when we are marching steadily on to the threshold of better times, "Be wise enough to let well enough alone." [Applause.] What we want is a restoration of confidence—a restoration of confidence comes only with stability in legislation and in conduct. Let us then try no new experiments, but march in the path marked out by the fathers.

Let us say our restored financial prosperity shall rest upon a national credit unimpaired, without taint or stain, and upon a currency solid and constitutional—that defrauds no one. Let it be a currency such that honest capital, for there is honest capital, and plenty of it; that honest business enterprise, for there is honest business enterprise; that honest labor, for there is honest labor, shall all have, also, honest money. [Cheers.]

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. H. ELDRIDGE, O. H. PETHERS.

ELDRIDGE & PETHERS

LAWYERS,

Smith & Jackson's Block.

JANESVILLE, WIS.

We have \$10,000 to loan, in sums to suit borrower, on first class farms in Rock county.

Jan 28/84

J. H. BALCH,

Justice of the Peace

Conveyancing Promptly Attended to

At Janesville, Wis. Up State.

Office Postoffice Block, Milwaukee Street, Janesville, Wis.

my 12/84

W. M. SMITH, M. M. PHELPS.

SMITH & PHELPS,

Attorneys - at - Law.

Collections made, loans negotiated, mortgages foreclosed.

Office, Captain's block, cor. Main and Milwaukee streets.

my 12/84

Dr. Clara L. Normington

A graduate of the Woman's Medical College, Chicago, respectfully offers her services to the people of Janesville and vicinity.

Diseases of Women and Children a Specialty.

Office 19 West Milwaukee street, Tallman's block. Office hours from 9 to 12 a.m., and 1 to 5 p.m.

28/84

H. H. BLANCHARD'S

Law, Collection, Real Estate and Loan Office.

Special attention given to collections, and to the foreclosure of mortgages. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Office on Main street, over M. C. Smith & Son's Clothing Store, Janesville, Wis.

my 12/84

GEO. H. MCCAUSEY

SURGEON DENTIST

Office in Tallman's Block, opposite First National Bank, West Milwaukee st., Janesville, Wis.

Feb 28/84

Abstracts of Title

A. E. MORSE,

At the Office of Register of Deeds.

Will furnish abstracts of title to any lands in Rock county at reasonable rates; buy and sell real estate; pay taxes and negotiate loans.

my 12/84

Cassoday & Carpenter.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Office, corner Main and Milwaukee streets, in Captain's block, JANESVILLE, WIS.

my 12/84

Dr. M. A. NEWMAN,

Dental Surgeon,

Office in Smith & Jackson's block, opposite the Postoffice, Janesville, Wis.

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my 12/84

## VISIT the ONLY one PRICE SQUARE DEALING CLOTHING STORE In Janesville.



## The Largest and Most Complete Establishment for The Sale of GOODS for Men's Wear!

Northwest of Chicago. We Have Just Received our Fall Stock of Ready Made Clothing.

Cloths! HATS, CAPS, AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Trunks, Traveling Bags! And VALISES, and have no Competition in Janesville, on Strictly First Class Goods. One Price. and Square Dealing Every Time.

## OUR BOYS.

And Young Men's CLOTHING, we guarantee Superior in every respect to anything that can be found in the City, and unsurpassed Anywhere. We are Sole Agents for the "WILSON," the Best Made Shirt in the World. Laundered and Unlaundered, all Prices. Made to Order in any Style desired.

Garments Manufactured to Order in New York Style at Cross Roads Prices.

M. C. SMITH & SON, One Price Square Dealing Clothiers.

BLANKS!

Constables' Accounts with Rock County AT QUARTERLY OFFICE

To Justices of the Peace.

BLANKS for Justice's Return to County Board a new and convenient form. my 12/84

WATERPROOF COVERS FOR HORSES' WAGONS OR GOODS WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD OR STICK IN HOT WEATHER. my 12/84

## Notice of General Election.

STATE OF WISCONSIN SECRETARY OF OFFICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the General Election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the State of Wisconsin, on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday of November, the 12th day of November, A. D. 1878, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Representative in Congress for the First Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Rock, Racine, Kenosha, Walworth and Waukesha, in place of Charles G. Williams, whose term of office will expire on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1879.

A Representative in Congress for the Second Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Jefferson, Dane, Sauk and Columbia, in place of Lucien B. Caswell, whose term of office will expire on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1879.

A Representative in Congress for the Third Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Grant, Iowa, La Fayette, Green, Richland and Crawford, in place of George C. Hamilton, whose term of office will expire on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1879.

A Representative in Congress for the Fourth Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Milwaukee, Ozaukee and Washington, in place of William F. Joyce, whose term of office will expire on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1879.

A Representative in Congress for the Fifth Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Dodge, Fond du Lac, Sheboygan and Manitowish, in place of Edward S. Bradley, whose term of office will expire on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1879.

A Representative in Congress for the Sixth Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Green Lake, Waushara, Waupaca, Outagamie, Kaukauba, Calumet, Brown, Kewaunee and Door, in place of Gabriel Louis, whose term of office will expire on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1879.

A Representative in Congress for the Seventh Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Vernon, La Crosse, Monroe, Jackson, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Eau Claire and Chippewa, in place of Herman L. Humphrey, whose term of office will expire on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1879.

A Representative in the First Senate District, consisting of the counties of Dodge, Kewaunee, Oconto and Shawano, in place of George Grinnell, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Third Senate District, consisting of the counties of Racine, in place of Thomas A. Bone, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Fourth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Kenosha and Waukesha, in place of George A. Bunker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Fifth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Milwaukee, in place of George A. Bunker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Sixth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Green Lake, Waushara, Waupaca, Outagamie, Kaukauba, Calumet, Brown, Kewaunee and Door, in place of George A. Bunker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Seventh Senate District, consisting of the counties of Vernon, La Crosse, Monroe, Jackson, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Eau Claire and Chippewa, in place of George A. Bunker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Eighth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Dodge, Kewaunee, Oconto and Shawano, in place of George A. Bunker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Ninth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Racine, in place of George A. Bunker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Tenth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Kenosha and Waukesha, in place of George A. Bunker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Eleventh Senate District, consisting of the counties of Milwaukee, in place of George A. Bunker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Twelfth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Green Lake, Waushara, Waupaca, Outagamie, Kaukauba, Calumet, Brown, Kewaunee and Door, in place of George A. Bunker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Thirteenth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Vernon, La Crosse, Monroe, Jackson, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Eau Claire and Chippewa, in place of George A. Bunker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Fourteenth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Dodge, Kewaunee, Oconto and Shawano, in place of George A. Bunker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Fifteenth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Racine, in place of George A. Bunker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Sixteenth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Kenosha and Waukesha, in place of George A. Bunker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Seventeenth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Milwaukee, in place of George A. Bunker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Eighteenth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Green Lake, Waushara, Waupaca, Outagamie, Kaukauba, Calumet, Brown, Kewaunee and Door, in place of George A. Bunker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Nineteenth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Vernon, La Crosse, Monroe, Jackson, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Eau Claire and Chippewa, in place of George A. Bunker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Twentieth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Dodge, Kewaunee, Oconto and Shawano, in place of George A. Bunker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Twenty-first Senate District, consisting of the counties of Racine, in place of George A. Bunker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Twenty-second Senate District, consisting of the counties of Kenosha and Waukesha, in place of George A. Bunker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Twenty-third Senate District, consisting of the counties of Milwaukee, in place of George A. Bunker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Twenty-fourth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Green Lake, Waushara, Waupaca, Outagamie, Kaukauba, Calumet, Brown, Kewaunee and Door, in place of George A. Bunker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Twenty-fifth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Vernon, La Crosse, Monroe, Jackson, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Eau Claire and Chippewa, in place of George A. Bunker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Twenty-sixth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Dodge, Kewaunee, Oconto and Shawano, in place of George A. Bunker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Twenty-seventh Senate District, consisting of the counties of Racine, in place of George A. Bunker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Twenty-eighth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Kenosha and Waukesha, in place of George A. Bunker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

A State Senator in the Twenty-ninth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Milwaukee, in place of George A. Bunker, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 187



local points in Canada, New York and New England. Passengers from Western Roads holding through tickets are transferred free of charge to Michigan Central in Chicago. Through tickets can be purchased at all office connecting roads in the west. In Chicago, at the general office, where sleeping car accommodations can also be arranged.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,  
General Passenger Agent.



## BRIEFLETS.

—Fire the fuel.  
—Harvest moon.  
—A death of amusements.  
—Prayer meeting to-night.  
—Teeth chattering has commenced in earnest.  
—Spong is serving up oysters by the dish or by the can at reduced prices.  
—William Abbey, of Chicago, formerly of Janesville, is here visiting his friends.  
—McGuire, formerly of the Bostonians, will play first base in the Mutual nine to-morrow.

—Remember that Ward will appear in to-morrow's game between the Providence and Mutual clubs.

—If you have six or seven hundred dollars to loan on real estate, address post-office box 1324, city.

—Pants pockets are having a good deal of wear and tear now, being used as gloves to warm up numbed fingers.

—Miss Hattie Calkins, daughter of Col. E. A. Calkins, of Milwaukee, is in the city, the guest of Miss Dottie Watson.

—Evenson's hands are in good condition for the game to-morrow, and Burdick is showing up immense as a pitcher.

—The sudden change of temperature keeps the doctors traveling. Petty bilious attacks, colds, etc. No yellow fever.

—Janesville carries off the cake for being the most peaceable and orderly city in the State of its size. The jail is almost empty.

—One whole Ward will be present at the ball game to-morrow, and it is hoped that all the other wards will be well represented.

—Why don't the tramps come to Janesville? The Sheriff wants a few as floor-managers for the balls, and the streets need their work.

—Hiram Baker when charged before Justice Prichard with having sold whisky on Sunday, pleaded guilty, dropped \$5 into the till, and went on his way.

—William Riley, of Edgerton, was brought to the city to-day, and locked up because he couldn't or wouldn't pay a \$10 fine for assaulting and battering another man.

—Sheriff Colley's youngest and only son, a gray haired, fine looking man, having from Dodge, Kansas, is in the city to-day. It has been six years since the father and son have met.

—The base-ball game of the season will be played to-morrow afternoon. Every lover of the game should encourage the enterprise shown in securing the presence of the Providence club, and invest liberally in tickets.

—The Court House grounds are being improved at last. It will soon be so chilly that the night strollers won't care much whether the walks are laid out or not.

There will be very little use for the benches until next summer.

—Mrs. Kempton is announced as the second contralto in the St. Cecilia Ladies Quartet which is to make its first appearance in Chicago next Sunday evening at a sacred concert to be given for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers.

—Where are those that have been boasting of the wonderful reservoir in the Court House square? It would only take eight minutes to pump the cistern as dry as a man who had mackerel for breakfast, judging from the time required to-day to use up about half its contents.

—Yesterday afternoon Mr. A. Clarke Hayner, formerly of this city, was married to Miss Lottie M. Downes, of Cortland, New York, the ceremony being performed at the First Presbyterian church in that place. Mr. Hayner's friends here will gladly congratulate him at the earliest opportunity.

—Those who have occasion to drive across the railroad track would do well to observe the following practical suggestion: In going south cross at Jackson street, and in going north cross at Academy street. The approaches to the track at these points from these directions are such that there is little danger of being surprised by the sudden speeding along of any engine.

—An enterprising housewife once discovered a method of making mince pies without any mince-meat, but it remains for the year 1878 to produce a man who can make a newspaper without news.

His recipe is as follows: Fill the columns one day with typography slyly snipped from another paper, and then the next day fill up with abuse of whoever cries out "stop thief."

—Engine No. 2, didn't roll out to the fire very speedily this morning. Bates had the team out near the Post House, and it took time to walk them in. Those who have advocated the purchase of horses by the city have gained a point, and will probably wield this morning's experience, as a heavy bludgeon in arguing the matter at the engine houses and among the barrels in the grocery stores.

—A bald-headed Knight of Pythias of this city, who visited Milwaukee the other day, was made the butt of a very practical joke. As he sat in the cars bound for Milwaukee, holding his plumed helmet in his hand, while his bald pate dazzled like a looking-glass, some of his companions becoming weary by his lengthy narrations of his past exploits and future ambitions, slyly slipped behind him and moistened up a sheet of black cork plaster, and at an opportune moment one of the gang slapped the bald-headed Knight on the head in a jocular way, leaving firmly plastered there a black bit of plaster which nearly covered the death of hair. The victim of the joke sat for a long time all unconscious of the fact that he was the observed of all observers, and it was not until after he had reached the Cream City that his attention was called to his ridiculous appearance. After standing with his head plunged in a tub of water for a half-hour or so he soaked it off, and went on his way rejoicing.

## BROKE AN ARM

Miss Annie Farnsworth, daughter of Mr. Isaac Farnsworth, will not be in a very happy condition for celebrating her sixth birthday next Sunday. Yesterday

while playing around the house she slipped and fell against an open door, breaking both bones in her forearm. The arm was set by Dr. Chittenden and the victim is getting along nicely.

## THREE TIMES AND OUT.

Ed. Carpenter's House Again Fired This Morning—Who is the Incendiary?

Shortly before 11 o'clock this forenoon, the hired girl in the employ of Ed. F. Carpenter's family discovered that the woodshed and summer kitchen attached to the rear of the house was full of smoke. She screamed lustily, alarmed the family who were in the front part of the house, and the cry carried along the streets soon caused the fire bells to tap and the engines to roll out. Mr. Thomas Lippin who happened to be in the house at the time, hastened to throw water on the flames and it was due to his exertions mainly that the house was not burned. His face was badly scorched by the blaze and his lungs filled with smoke. Neighbors and citizens soon rushed in and with pails and buckets completely quenched the flames but not before the rear part of the building both up and down stairs was badly scorched. The flames had evidently started on the first floor under a stairway and speedily climbed up to the next floor, and got a little start in the roof, necessitating the tearing away of some of the shingles, and a general drenching from the hose of the engines after they had got to work. A large portion of the furniture was removed into the street for safety, and while some were helping to take back into the house, after the blaze had been extinguished, others busied themselves in seeking for the origin of the fire. In one corner of the woodhouse lay a pile of kindling, and near this between the inside ceiling and outside clap-boards was discovered proof that some incendiary had without doubt sought to burn the house. An oyster can in which there was some kerosene was discovered there, and also some charred paper and corn husks, showing that these materials had been ignited and dropped down there by some fire-bug. One of the strange features of this mystery is that this is the third attempt to burn the property. Last Saturday the barn was burned to the ground. As the hired girl had seen a man prowling about there, Mr. Carpenter rightly concluded that some one was anxious to burn up his place, and so he employed a watchman, hired a bull-dog, and made all needful preparations for guarding his property. All went along as usual until Tuesday morning when the hired girl came in and informed him that some one had during the night tried to set fire to the privy which was attached to the woodshed. On going out there it was discovered that such was the case. Some buried paper and charred kindling wood showed that an attempt had been made, but for some reason the fire had failed to catch. The watch was kept up after that with renewed diligence. Last night Mr. Carpenter himself remained out in the yard on picket duty all night, but saw and heard nothing to excite his suspicions. This morning the family thought they heard steps in the woodshed but on going there found no one. The ferocious bull-dog was chained in that room, and this fact still increases the mystery, as no stranger could have entered, it would seem, without the dog setting up a howl, provided he is the faithful guardian which his owner claims he is, and yet it seems evident that whoever started the fire must have done so inside of that room. Mr. Carpenter is as unable to solve the mystery satisfactorily as any one else. Everyone who has looked into the matter undoubtedly has some explanation which is satisfactory to himself at least, and many are found whose suspicions seem to be following the same line of thought. Mr. Carpenter is not a man who makes enemies, and the fact that he is so generally popular renders the mystery somewhat deeper. Those interested will not however let the matter drop, and the proper authorities will doubtless follow up the clues already obtained, and may yet furnish a solution to the matter.

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There will be very little use for the benches until next summer.

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## SPORTING SUNDRIES.

## THE GAME TO-MORROW.

The Providence Club will arrive here to-morrow evening, coming as far as Milton on the State Fair special, and from there in carriages. For the information of a few who are disposed to grumble at the price of admission, we will quote the League rule in regard to playing with outside clubs:

"The non-League club shall pay the League Club for each game actually played, and immediately upon the termination of such game, one-half the gross receipts of such game, or the sum of one hundred dollars, as the League Club may then prefer; and the non-League club shall pay the League Club fifty dollars in every case where a League Club shall present its name in the city of such non-League Club prepared to play at the time appointed for such game, and the game be prevented by rain."

In case the League Club fails to put in an appearance they have to forfeit fifty dollars. A very few of our citizens who have seen the Providence Club play are taking their chances in order to have one first class game in Janesville this summer.

What money there is taken over expenses will go to the Mutuals, who are considerably out of pocket on games already played.

At 25 cents admission it would be a clear loss, and there are a great many of our citizens taking tickets at one dollar each. It is not as though we had games every week or two but an annual occurrence, which may not take place again.

The visiting club is now considered the best in the country and it will be the first appearance in this city of seven of the nine. As there is generally a great deal of fun found with umpiring, it will be worth something to see the best man in the country in that position.

LEAGUE GAMES.

The Cincinnati whitewashed the Chicagoans yesterday, the score being 2 to 0.

A remarkable game was played in Indianapolis yesterday, which bears a striking resemblance to the Chicago game in some respects. The Bostonians scored 2, and the Indianapolis 0, ten innings being played. The latter made only four errors and the former two.

THE TUFF.

Rarus was a little off at the Dubuque fair yesterday. In trotting against 2:19, he did not make a heat under 20. The crowd paid him off by hissing.

The celebrated pacer, Roady Boy, has been sold to W. A. Forth, of Fort Wayne, for \$2,500.

Resolute, of Whitewater, won the 2:55 race at Madison yesterday, Jake Lupe being second. Time 2:36, 2:39, 2:30.

A SURPRISED SINGER.

Last evening a very happy gathering of friends perpetrated a complete surprise on Miss Etta Pond, at the residence of her father, Mr. S. A. Pond. The friends consisting of the Court Street choir and "the serenaders," met first at the lecture room of the church, and then proceeded in a body to call upon Miss Pond. They were given a hearty welcome, and spent a joyous evening, in the midst of which Hon. J. R. Bennett, in behalf of those who gathered, presented to Miss Pond, a pair of beautiful pictures, his remarks being as follows:

Miss Etta Pond:

For fifteen years of the choir of Court Street church, whose association with you for about four years has been so pleasant, learning that this is your birth-day, and desiring to express to you their respect and affection, as well as gratitude for your faithful labors in the choir, have selected these two beautiful pictures, of fountain and callalilies, which I now have the gratification of presenting to you. Some one has said "those gifts are best and sink deepest in human hearts, the memory of which delights us more, when we reflect from whom, than what, we have received."

We trust you will treasure them as tokens of presents. The donors assure you that in the beauty and fragrance of these flowers, they bestow the emblem and give comfort after a hearty meal. Buy a \$1.00 bottle of your druggist, A. J. Roberts, or a sample bottle at 15 cents, and test its extraordinary merits.

Music and mirth abounded during the evening, and after partaking of refreshments, the gathering dispersed. Many there are who will gladly learn of this delicate token of the appreciation felt for Miss Pond's services in the choir, and her skill and ability, as she has many admirers and friends in this city, besides those more immediately associated with her.

THE NIGHT OF THE NITE.

The amount of money raised by the Temple of Honor and Citizens' Committee for the yellow fever sufferers in the south has reached the Howard Association in safety, and the following acknowledgment has been received here by M. C. Smith and E. L. Dimock, the chairman of the respective committees:

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,  
MEMPHIS, September 9, 1878.

To the Citizens of Janesville, Wis.: We return you our heartfelt thanks for your sympathy in this our hour of affliction, and pray that God may bless you for it.

We enclose herewith receipt for your donation of \$575.53, which is hereby acknowledged.

Very gratefully yours,  
J. H. SMITH, Secretary.

The sad tidings have since been sent over the wires, that Secretary Smith, whose autograph is affixed to the above letter, has since its signing fallen a victim himself to the terrible plague, and has entered his eternal rest. He was one of the most active of the Howard workers, and his death proves a great loss to them.

WINGATE SELLING OUT.

In another column will be found an important announcement from John H. Wingate to the effect that he has concluded to go out of the crockery trade. He offers for sale at actual cost his entire stock of goods. His stock is a new and desirable one, and the prudent ones will rush in and improve this rare opportunity to obtain goods to that line. He has everything in the line of crockery and glassware, baskets and brushes, woodware, bird cages, baby carriages, etc. Now is a good time to buy, as these goods will be sold off at a sacrifice.

AN INJUNCTION WANTED.

Papers have been served on the City Treasurer notifying him that an injunction is to be asked for restraining him from paying any order which the Board of Education may draw to cover legal expenses in the Burpee-Burton case. The petitioner is Mr. Burpee, who claims that the suit is one in which Mr. Burton is personally concerned, and with which the Board of Education has nothing to do. The Board, of course take the other view of the case; and look upon Mr. Burton as their agent in the matter, and that the city should stand the expense of the litigation.

## THE WEATHER.

## The thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning stood at 46 degrees above, and at 2 o'clock this afternoon at 62 degrees above.

Cloudy. A slight frost last night, but not as heavy as the night before. One year ago to-day at corresponding hours the thermometer stood at 61 and 73 degrees above.

The indications to-day are for the upper lake region and upper Mississippi valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northerly shifting to warmer southerly winds and stationary followed by falling barometer.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

Trade Dollars at Par.  
We receive Trade Dollars at Par for Goods.  
SMITH & BOSTWICK.  
September 12, 1878.

Ladies and Gents will always find the nicest and cheapest Box and Stationery in the city and Sutherland's Bookstore, No 23 Main Street.

A CARD.  
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House New York City.

ITCHING PILLS.  
The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night as if pin worms were crawling in and about the rectum, the private parts are sometimes affected; if allowed to continue, very serious results may follow. Dr. Swayne's All Healing Ointment is a pleasant sure cure.

ITCHING PILLS.  
We were great sufferers from itching piles, the symptoms were as above described; the use of Swayne's Ointment in a short time made a perfect cure.

W. CHRIST, Boot and Shoe House, 331 N Second Street.

T. C. WEYMAN, Hatter, 8 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Reader, if you are suffering from this distressing complaint, or from, Itch, Head, Ring Worm, Barber's Itch, any Crusty Scaly Skin Eruption, use Swayne's Ointment and be cured. Send by mail to any address on receipt of price, (in currency or postage stamps), 50 cents a box, three boxes \$1.25. Address letters, Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. No charge for advice. Sold by leading druggists.

Executive Board.  
And unwholesome diet at this season of the year may speedily carry you to the grave. Parker's Ginger Tonic, by its corrective action on the entire digestive apparatus, will not only unfailingly cure Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Cramps, Spasms, etc., but will prevent those dangerous disorders from attacking the system. It may save your life, and should always be kept in the house. This pleasant remedy is unequalled for teething children, nursing mothers. Possessing many additional virtues of other valuable tonics, it is far superior to Elixirs of Ginger, without their nauseating effects, and while more invigorating than liquor never intoxicates, nor creates any desire for stimulants. It cures Dyspepsia, and its varied symptoms of Headache, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Wakefulness, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Liver Disorders, Purged Tongue, Low Spirits, Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains, enables you to enjoy the fruits and vegetables of the season without fear, and gives comfort after a hearty meal. Buy a \$1.00 bottle of your druggist, A. J. Roberts, or a sample bottle at 15 cents, and test its extraordinary merits.

Fever and Ague Cured for 50 Cents.  
Dr. Swayne's Fever and Ague Pills, (without calomel or quinine), are a quick and sure cure in every case for ague and fever, intermittent and remittent fever, and all diseases having their origin from Malaria. They are a great tonic and preventive as well as cure of all complaints peculiar to malarious, marshy and malarious districts. They act on the liver, and brace up the system to a vigorous healthy condition. Notwithstanding these pills are sold for one-half the price that other ague cures are sold for, yet we will warrant them as effectual in all cases as any pills or mixture, let the price or compound be what they may; and being entirely free from all minerals, their use leaves no bad effects, as in the case of many other remedies. Send by mail to any address on receipt of price, (in currency or postage stamps), 50 cents a box, three boxes \$1.25, six boxes \$2.50. Address letters, Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 North Sixth St., Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL.

JANESVILLE MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE GAZETTE BY BUMP & GRAY GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, September 11.

Receipts of grain continue liberal, and prices rule steady. Wheat is selling at 65¢ 25 cents for good to best quality and 45¢ 25 cents for the lower grades. Rye is dull at 40¢ 11 cents. Barley is in good demand at 55¢ 25 cents for good to best quality, and 35¢ 50 cents for common to fair. Corn and Oats salable at quotations below:

Flour—Patent \$2.00 per sack; Minnesota \$1.50 per sack; Wisconsin \$1.50 per sack.

Barley—Choice samples at 40¢ 70 per 50 lbs common to fair quality 35¢ 50.

Corn—New shelled per 60 lbs, 31¢ 25, new do new ear 30¢ 25 for 75 lbs.

Oats—Good local and shipping demand at 16¢ 15c mixed 16¢ 17.

GROUND FEED—50 per 100 lbs, Ton \$30.

Timothy Seed—\$2.00 10 for 46 lbs according to quality.

Clover Seed—at 35¢ 60 per bushel.

Potatoes—New at 3